THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1832. NO. 102.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. (Fridays excepted.) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832 —tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respect fully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Anniseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN

may 8, 1832.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE advertiser, being about to leave the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of his HOUSE and LOT, situate on Penn street, in the Northern Liberties, and in the neighborhood of the Cotton Factories and Iron Works. The house is finished in the best manner, and built of good materials. It will be sold low, and an indisputable title given: if not sold before the first of October, it will be for rent. For particulars, apply to JAMES BLAKELY, Esq.,

Sept. 4.—4t. *Northern Liberties.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, for their past support, which has enabled him to supply valuable and useful books, at such prices as to place it in the power of all classes to purchase Religious and Scientific Works—he now solicits the continuation of their custom, and assures citizens and strangers that, as the business increases, he will be enabled still further to reduce the price of his stock.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Religious, Scientific, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books.

Also, Maps on Rollers, or in Pocket form, of all the different States.

Sylvester's Gallery of Paintings and Engravings will be arranged for exhibition in a few days, when may be found a valuable and splendid collection of *Oil Paintings*, in splendid rich Gilt Frames; also, a large variety of Line and other Engravings.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh are invited to call and visit them.

Caps in every variety, Wholesale and Retail.

Playing Cards, at Manufacturers prices.

Eastern and Pittsburgh Cap and Letter paper.

Also, French and American Wall Papers, by the *bale* and smaller quantity.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

August 7.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

New Leather Store,

No. 138, Wood st., 2d door below 6th st.

WALTER BRYANT & CO.,

LATE OF BOSTON, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have now a Machine in operation for splitting Leather, which will enable them to supply this market with Leather, at Eastern prices.—They have now on hand a good assortment of finished Leather, of all kinds and qualities, not inferior to any that ever appeared in this market. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the stock, and judge for themselves.

Leather split at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Cash paid for upper Leather, and Calf skins in the rough.

☞The above machine is called 'Richardson's Patent machine for splitting Leather,' and was invented in Boston, and patented in April, 1831. It is the best invention yet patented, and the only one in use, that appears to give satisfaction. By it leather can be cut to any given thickness, with the greatest smoothness, ease, and nicety. Of that part of the hide, inside, that has generally, with much labor, been shaved off, and thrown away as useless, a piece of handsome, soft, and even leather is produced by this machine, which is very well adapted for boot backs, summer shoes, &c., &c.

The Eastern Boot and Shoe manufacturers have heretofore had a monopoly of split leather work, and consequently western workmen, were frequently idle, by vast quantities of this work being sent to Pittsburgh. Boot and Shoe-makers in this city, will now be enabled to compete with Eastern manufacturers, both in price and quality.

Pittsburgh, July 24.—2m.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop:)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD.

June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

From the Englishman's Magazine.

MIDNIGHT AND MOONSHINE.

A FRAGMENT.

O God! this is a holy hour!
  Thy breath is o'er the land;
I feel it in each little flower
  Around me where I stand;
In all the moonshine scattered fair,
  Above, below me, every where;
In every dew-bead glistening sheen,
  And in this silence grand and deep,
Wherein thy blessed creatures sleep.

The trees send forth their shadows long
  In gambols o'er the earth,
Chasing each other's innocence
  In quiet and holy mirth;
O'er the glad meadows fast they throng,
  Shapes multiform and tall;
And lo! for them the chaste moonbeam,
  With broadest light, doth fall.
Mad phantoms all they onward glide
On swiftest winds they seem to ride,
  O'er meadow, mount, and stream;
And now, with soft and silent pace,
  They walk as in a dream,
While each bright earth flower hides its face
Of blushes, in their dim embrace.

Men tell how in this midnight hour
That disembodied souls have power
To wander as it liketh them,
By wizzard oak and fairy stream,
  Through still and solemn places,
And by old walls and tombs, to dream,
  With pale cold mournful faces.
I fear them not, for they must be
Spirits of kindest sympathy,
Who choose such haunts and joy to feel
The beauties of this calm night steal
The luxury of Solitude.

DEATH AND THE YOUTH.

By Miss Landon.

"Not yet—the flowers are in my path,
  The sun is in my sky;
Not yet—my heart is full of hope—
  I cannot bear to die.

Not yet—I never knew till now
  How precious life could be,
My heart is full of love—oh, Death,
  I cannot come with thee!"

But Love and Hope, enchanted twain,
  Passed in their falsehood by;
Death came again,—and then he said,
  "I'm ready now to die."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of August 28.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, to Dr. Tyler, of Frederick, Md.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, *wholly independent of contagion*, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an æriform poison, which, acting through the medium of the stomach on the gangionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery, and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is pretty uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal, by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teazing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this prelusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease. Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in Hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and entiretic derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst, and a whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscal perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle.—This color gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturnine to a blueish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach, in some instances, is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms likewise cease, or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter stage being by far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress; though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting, or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided, in most instances, into two stages, that of aggression and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrum, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms.—The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or, in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, rub the body and extremities with flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise, and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrum which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of five, ten, or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known, though rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event, stimuli are to be resorted to; the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water, or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory and evacuent. Deluded by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority, I adopted when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression; and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusable excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapor, heated air, and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used; and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, vol alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering, indeed induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of their success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured with it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is on the whole more tractable than yellow fever or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir, yours, most truly,
N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.
To Dr. *Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick, Md.*

From the New York Spectator.

SWALLOW BARN.

The other day I took up a couple of volumes, recently published by your friends, Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, under the simple and unattractive title of "The Swallow Barn."——"The Swallow Barn," thinks I to myself; what can be said upon such a subject. Probably it is a story all about love and murder, with the embellishment, perhaps, of a ghost, with his head under his arm, like good St. Dunstan---flitting about by moonlight, amidst the timbers of some old ricketty tenement of the Swallows. However, I opened the work, and began to read; and let me assure you, as the highest compliment I can pay the work, that notwithstanding the heat, and the ennui inseparable from Saratoga, I continued to read, with increasing interest, until I came to the words----unwelcome when I found them---"The End." It is a capital book; but whoever has written it, can write a much better if he pleases. He has the stuff in him. I grant that the fiction in the opening is rather too transparent, and somewhat heavy and forbidding withal. The episode of the rainy day, moreover----which, in my very poor opinion, excels the similar description in "The Stout Gentleman," together with the History of the redoubted Captain John Smith, who, after fighting all the Turks, Infidels, and Barbarians of Northern Europe and Asia Minor, was saved from the tomahawk of Powhatan by his daughter Pocahontas,—should have been inserted near the beginning, instead of near the end of the book. But these are mere trifles, and I venture to say, that every reader who fairly introduces himself into the hospitable family of Mr. Frank Merriweather, on the ancient estate of the 'The Swallow Barn,' will remain with the worthy host and his friends as long as he can. The work is neither a novel, nor a romance, nor a history—and yet it smacks somewhat of all three. To be still more explicit, the design of the author has been to introduce his reader into the family of a hospitable and worthy country gentleman in Virginia, for the purpose of bringing before him a variety of such interesting scenes and incidents, as seem best calculated to illustrate the character, manners, habits, and customs of the people of that proud, but patriotic commonwealth, at the present day. And he has succeeded in catching 'the living manners as they rise,' to admiration. Frank Merriweather is a fine open-hearted fellow; and, like most Virginians, wrong only in his politics; his belief being that none but Virginia has a right to construe the Federal Constitution. The story of the hereditary law suit with old Mr. Tracey, is very well managed, considering that the manner of its termination is too grossly improbable even for a work of fiction. But the character of Mr. Tracy himself, is delightfully drawn. Most of the scenes are painted to the very life, as, for instance, that of the County Court; the family dinner party; and others that might be enumerated. The visit to the plantation, and the huts of the negroes, is highly interesting; while the tale of the old negro woman, and her reckless and daring son, is full of tenderness and power. The story of the tempest off the coast of the Chesapeake, and the wreck, and the noble bearing of the negro in his attempt to rescue the crew, in which attempt he bravely perished, is told in a style and manner that would have reflected credit upon Mr. Cooper, whose peculiar province has been supposed to be the Ocean. And never was 'the ruling passion strong in death,' better illustrated than in the conduct of the old negro mother, after the loss of her son. The scenes at Mr. Tracy's mansion, (The Brakes,) are well sustained, though there is something too much of Bel Tracy's hawk. Bel Tracy herself is the only *witch* in the book; but she is such a sort of a witch as we could never consent to see burnt, more than by a very little scorching from the torch of Hymen. Chiefly, however, does this work excel in its sketches and illustrations of character. This is the author's forte. The character of the literary and legal pedant is a very clear sketch, throughout;—but nothing of the kind can be finer than the portraits of the old lawyer, and of Toll Hedges, whose parallel can generally be found in the purlieus of every Court house through the land. The old hobbling Hessian tinker, likewise, and the bold dare-devil dragoon, are as admirable as they are coarse and characteristic. But of the whole group, Ned Hazard is my favorite—Incomparable Ned Hazard! What though he acted the fool when in love: others have done the same before him: and for the elegant trouncing which he gave the bully blackguard at the tavern there, I forget his name, and being in Saratoga am too lazy to look for it, I say for the delightful manner in which Ned used him up, I shall always love and respect him.

This book I understand to be the first attempt of the author, a Mr. K., of Baltimore. He need not fear to make another, or to poise his wing for a higher flight. There is a fund of fresh, racy humor flowing in his veins; and he has power either to send the blood curdling to the heart; to cause the bosom to thrill with terror, or melt with pathetic; or to set the table in a roar at will. But I am writing quite too long a letter for a lazy man, and will therefore bring this rambling sketch, which cannot aspire to criticism, to a close.

BANK OF UNITED STATES.

Extract from the Appeal of the editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer.

"We are also gravely informed (I believe for the first time in the history of the world) that a loan by the Eastern States to those of the West, is calculated to impoverish the borrowers, who must not undertake any enterprise or engage in any adventure but upon capital absolutely belonging to themselves! The same principle is applied to nations, and of course to individuals! Thus then has it at length been discovered, that if A be poor, but well calculated for any particular pursuit, he must not borrow of B, who is able and willing to loan him capital, because the inevitable result of such loan—no matter how successfully employed—will be to make him still poorer!!! Was there ever a greater absurdity? and yet this really ridiculous proposition has been gravely penned for adoption by the President of the United States. He has been induced to sign it—and it has gone forth to the world as an evidence of the wisdom and intelligence of one who claims a re-election to the highest office in the gift of an intelligent and enlightened people. This appears so extraordinary—so utterly at variance with the most simple dictates of common sense, that I extract from the message the paragraphs alluded to.

"As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people in that section to the bank is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern States and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry, and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience, and occasional distress."

* * * * * * * * *

"The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries which the western States bear to the eastern."

We are also informed by the writer of this message, that it is highly injurious to our interests as a nation to employ *foreign capital*, and that its tendency will be, to "make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year, to pay the bank dividends." But the same document apprizes us that "*from all voice in elections foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter;*" and yet, in the very next paragraph, we find the startling question, whether, with this stock in the possession of foreigners, there will not "*be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war?*" If it was the *covert* object of the writer, to make the President appear ridiculous—and his ungrateful conduct to his former friend and benefactor does not render the supposition improbable—then most assuredly has he succeeded,—for never was there presented to an intelligent public a more ridiculous proposition, than that "the independence of our country in war" may be endangered by foreigners being permitted to hold stock in an institution, "from all voice in the election" of the directors of which, "they are excluded by the charter." Thus excluded, the holders of American stock control not only their own, but possess an entire, perfect, and unlimited control over that which belongs to foreigners; and common sense should and does teach us, that if this can have any influence upon "the independence of our country in war," it must be a most salutary one. Where a man's interest is, there most generally are his feelings, and if by the charter we retain the entire control of foreign stock, it cannot be the *interest* of those who own it, to embroil the country in war, and thereby jeopard their property. The argument is unsound, frivolous, and preposterous, and longer to dwell upon it would be insulting to the common sense of the reader.

But, says the message, the possession of stock in the Bank of the United States by *foreigners*, will make the whole American people debtors to aliens, and drain us of our wealth to pay the annual interest. Is this true? Is it the language of wisdom? Does it evince honesty of purpose in him who penned it, or practical knowledge on the part of him who adopted and signed it? Blessed by Providence with a country as inexhaustible in its resources, as it is varied in climate, and almost boundless in extent, it has long been the deliberately expressed opinions of the intelligent and enlightened of all classes, that we require but capital to bring forth and develope our resources, to demonstrate to the world that the United States possesses within herself all that is calculated to make her inhabitants great, prosperous, and happy; and that the blessings which nature has bestowed upon her, are only equalled by the privileges secured by our political institutions. We have been taught to believe from our infancy that the best interests of the country would be advanced by offering inducements to foreign capital to be employed among us—the whole tenor of our Legislation has sanctioned and encouraged it—and whenever our chartered companies have succeeded in obtaining foreign loans to construct works of a local or national nature, it has justly been our boast that it was beneficial to every class of society, by leaving an equal amount of domestic capital to find other avenues of employment—other source of investment.

When the present Bank was chartered, the whole country felt a deep interest in its success, and were well aware that to resume specie payments in the United States, it was necessary to sell a portion of the stock to *foreigners* and import their specie. With this view, Mr. John Sergeant was sent to London, and authorised to make arrangements to pay, semi-annually, in that city, the dividends on the stock owned by foreigners. This arrangement not only received the sanction of the Republican Administration of Mr. Madison, but his mission was considered an object of *national interest*, and the state of his negociations and the probability of his success, made the theme of newspaper congratulation, throughout the union. The whole attention of the people, without reference to party, was directed to this mission, and the slightest rumors in relation to it, were considered of the greatest national importance. When at length it was known that he had effected the object of his mission, the gloom which hung over the state of our currency was dispersed, and his success was hailed with satisfaction by every citizen and Press in the United States. The employment of foreign capital has ever been considered as highly advantageous to the country, and so universally has this opinion prevailed—so certain—so indisputable has heretofore been the position, that in the twenty-four states of the Union, never, except in one of them, has there been a provision in the charters of their Banks, Rail Road, Canal, Manufacturing or Insurance Companies, prohibiting foreigners from holding stock—no one has been found so ignorant of the true interests of the country, as not to *invite* to it foreign capital, and except in the instance referred to, and that of the Bank of the United States, they are not only permitted to hold stock, but they may *vote* upon that stock, and exercise and controlling influence in the election of those who have the management of it.

Ours is a new country—our resources are inexhaustible, and almost undeveloped—and our people are as proverbially enterprising, hardy, and industrious, as they are devoted to the cause of freedom, and determined in the preservation of their chartered rights. They required but the means—they wanted but *capital*, to demonstrate to the old world of what the mind of man is capable, when left free to expand under a government of equal laws; and as those means have accumulated—as *capital* has been borrowed or created—we have made the most astonishing and unprecedented advances to national greatness and individual happiness. But a new light has broken in upon us. An obscure individual, for party and selfish purposes, has induced the Executive of the nation to assume the novel and ruinous position, that the employment of *Foreign Capital* is dangerous to the Liberties of the country! Is there a man, woman, or child in the nation, who has ever thought, or is capable of thinking on the subject, but is satisfied that the construction of Rail Roads, Turnpikes, and Canals—the opening of Rivers and the improving of our internal navigation—is beneficial to the people and to the country at large, whether profitable or not to those immediately interested? Can these things be done without capital, and is it not a very general complaint, that we have not in the country the necessary capital? It is an axiom as incontrovertible as the laws of nature, that capital must and will find employment with more or less advantage to the owner; and does it not follow then, that if foreigners were to purchase the entire stock of the Bank of the United States, it would of necessity force *thirty-five millions* of domestic capital into other investments and sources of trade, beneficial to the country at large, while we at the same time obtained the unlimited control of *thirty-five millions of foreign capital!*

But we are told that this *foreign capital* would be dangerous to the liberties of the people, and cause us "to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war," although the owners thereof "are excluded from all voice" in controlling or directing it! Now if this be true in the case of the Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions, of which foreigners have only been *persuaded* to take *eight*, in what a fearful dilemma are we placed by our local banks, the joint capital of which is equal to about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, *nearly all of which may be owned and controlled by foreigners?* Is it necessary to instance banks of high character and unquestioned credit, controlled by men of honorable intentions and undoubted patriotism, which semi-annually pay their dividends in Europe, to induce foreigners to hold their stock? Is it necessary to say that a majority of the stock of the the two oldest banks in the city, was but lately held by foreigners, and that a *single individual* in one of them, held a sufficient amount of foreign proxies to control the institution? Is it not a notorious fact, that all our insurance, manufacturing, rail-road, and canal stock, as well as our banking capital, amounting together to UPWARDS OF NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, may be owned and controlled by foreigners? The capital of the Bank of the United States, amounting to thirty-five millions, is almost the only exception to this rule; and yet we are gravely told that this stock, thus strictly guarded, may make us "tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war."

From the New Orleans Argus.

A CARD.

To the Public.—In looking over the Richmond Whig, National Intelligencer, Globe, and United States Telegraph, I have seen the different reports and statements in relation to the late contest or dispute in the senate chamber of the United States, between the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Hon. Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, as to what Mr. Benton said in Missouri, previous to the election of General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

Having resided in the states of Missouri and Kentucky, for a number of years previous to the election, and being acquainted with both the above named gentlemen for twenty-five or twenty-six years, I conceive it to be a duty incumbent on me, thus to give publicity to what came under my immediate notice, in relation to the above matter.

Col. Thomas H. Benton stated in my presence, and that of several other gentleman, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in the latter part of the summer or fall of 1823, that "if Gen. Jackson was elected president of the United States, every man opposed to him, and wishing to support his own dignity, would be obliged to arm himself, and guard his house with *bull dogs and blood hounds.*"

HENRY JONES.

New Orleans, August. 10.

We learn, on inquiry at the Treasury, that of all the applications, under the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, there is not a single case which has not been already acted upon by the Secretary to the extent and in the manner required by law; and that there is not at present a single case in which the further action of the Secretary can be had until the reports from the Commissioners of Insolvency, or supplemental statements from applicants, required by the late act, shall be received. We believe, we may add, that the disposition of the Secretary towards that unfortunate class of the public debtors is quite as liberal as the legislation under which he is acting; and that in his close and indefatigable attention at his post, and to the "business of the Treasury," which the editor of the Standard will admit to be "great and pressing," the "class of citizens referred to" have a guarantee that their applications will at all times receive prompt attention.—*Washington Globe.*

A letter was communicated by the Mayor to the Boston Board of Health, from William Thomson, Esq, dated Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 7, enclosing an engraving and drawing of an instrument lately invented by him, which he hoped would be of great value in checking the cholera. He also stated that he was endeavoring to procure a patent for the same. If upon experiment it was found valuable, he requested it might be introduced into general use in the city, and that he would be satisfied with such remuneration as the city authorities should deem proper. He concluded by inviting the city to unlimited use of the instrument till Jan. 1, 1833. The instrument was recommended by 14 physicians and several other gentlemen of Nashville, who also thought that it might be highly useful in certain stages of fever and rheumatism, and more particularly in cases of suspended animation from drowning. They thought it might with great propriety supplant the pans in common use for warming the beds of the sick. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical body of sheet iron, about 18 inches long and 8 in diameter, furnished with a handle. This body is to be filled with live coals. Through its centre runs a hollow cylinder of tin, one inch in diameter, through which a current of air is to be forced, by means of a common hearth bellows: the air heated in its passage, passes through a continuation of the tube, beneath the bed clothes to the patient. The end of this tube is furnished with an expansion like that of a common watering pot. When a vapor bath is desired, a joint in the small tube in the centre of the heating apparatus, admits a vessle holding one pint of fluid.

Transportation of Drunkards.---About 60 men and 40 females, from the streets and the Houses of Correction, have been conveyed to Fort Warren, a fine healthy situation, where they are usefully employed in fitting up the Barracks for a House of Correction. The men are set to work, as soon as they can stagger under a load of bricks, and have a plenty of good food and water. Every drunkard who loses his senses in reeling from a grog shop, will find himself when he awakes up, carrying a brick hod at Fort Warren.---*Boston paper.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	8½†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	10		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8½§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g. in bgs	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 50†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	36§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lo.	6½a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	65†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$2 12½ §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	14½†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	30*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40†
blooms, Jun.	$82½a85§	new	28†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & CO.

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFFON, Professor of Dancing, from Philadelphia, &c., now teaching in Bedford, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will open a Dancing School, in all its branches; and also, Waltzing, including the Spanish Dance, about the beginning of September next. His arrangements will be as follows:—For a course of 16 Lessons, $5; to be taught in the course of the month; to perfect in Waltzing, $5; and in the course of that time there will be 3 Cotillion Parties, for the better improvement of his Pupils, to which no extra charge will be made to Scholars; and to those Gentlemen who are not Scholars, wishing to attend, will pay $1 to each party. The Band will be composed of 1 First Violin, 1 Second Violin, and the Patent French Keyed Flageolett. The Cotillions are selected from the newest French Operas, such as La Dame Blanche, La Muette de Portice, Barber of Seville, William Tell and the Swiss Families, and the newest figures, as danced in Philadelphia. No entrance or advance money will be required.

P. S.—Should A. B. meet with liberal encouragement, he will make arrangements to remain the winter; and, in such case, his charge will be $10 per Quarter of 36 Lessons. Cotillion Parties every other week. Scholars will please to mention, at the time of subscribing, whether it is for the course of 16 Lessons, or the Quarter, of 36.—☞ Particulars will be made known by Circulars.

August 24.—3t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

UNADULTERATED WINES AND

FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

Cholera Plaster.

THE COMPOUND CAMPHOR PLASTER is respectfully recommended to the public as a preventive against the prevailing epidemic. This plaster is highly approved of by many respectable physicians, as being superior to all pitch plasters now in use, having a tendency to keep up a natural excitement in the system, and preventing the sudden changes of the body by exposure to heat and cold.

To be had at H

The grand festival in honor of Reform in the city of London, on the 11th July, was one of the most splendid and sumptcous ever prepared in that capital. It was held in Guildhall: Earl Grey and Lord Althorp received in all form and pomp, the freedom of the City. Those noblemen, the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Chancellor, and others, made speeches. We subjoin a part of the regular report.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"*The Dinner.*—Immediately after the ceremony of making these two illustrious Noblemen citizens of London had been completed, the company adjourned to the Guildhall, where the tables were laid out in readiness, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner. About 800 guests were present, and about 500 of them were members of the two Houses of Parliament, embracing most of what is now illustrious in the land. Of course the Lord Mayor presided. On his right was the Duke of Sussex, and on his left the Lord Chancellor, while long rows of other Noblemen and Senators filled the tables across the East end of the Hall, and the raised hustings, which, like the days of our ancestors, is usually set apart for the most illustrious of the Lord Mayor's guests. The noble building was worthy of such a splendid company. The whole of the masonry and stone ornaments of this ancient and venerable Hall—so full of numerous historical associations, was cleaned and repaired for the occasion. It was tastefully fitted up with mirrors at both ends, reflecting the long tables and the cheerful convivial faces, in almost endless succession. The Hall was splendidly illuminated. The projections of the arches in the various compartments, and the great cornice, were lined with tubes, which were perforated with holes, and the points finished with small stars, producing a most brilliant effect. The East window presented a blaze of light, having a rich gilded crown in the centre, surrounded by a radius, and was supported by the initials W. R: the whole being surmounted by the word "Reform," blazing forth with the lustre which we hope will attend the thing itself. The West window had the star we have seen before in the same situation—a splendid piece of cut glass work illuminated, and having a beautiful effect. This was surmounted by the Mace, Sword of Justice, and Cap of Maintenance, and the whole emitted a dazzling light. The estimated number of burners is 25,000, independent of the chandeliers. Mingling with this blaze of light were numerous city banners, and those ancient city ornaments, men in armor, which, however graceful to an ancient Gothic Hall, might, perhaps, be advantageously superseded now by some more appropriate emblems of the peaceful and industrious pursuits which are the source of the wealth and distinction enjoyed by this renowned city. In an orchestra on one side of the Hall was a numerous band, and in another orchestra was the Russian horn band, whose mellow and delightful music was well calculated to add to the joy of this festive day. Before the company sat down for dinner it was past six o'clock, and at that time the great and magnificent Hall was crowded with people. It presented, with the blaze of light flowing from every arch and every corner, and with this assemblage of intelligent and jovial men, met to celebrate a great and bloodless triumph—a triumph by which no honest man has been injured, no tear has been shed—such a scene as we have not often before beheld, but such as we certainly hope to look upon again, and often; for why should we not now be prosperous and happy—why should not the good old days of merry England return, since we have now obtained the means of securing good Government, and putting an end to that misrule which has reduced the once smiling and cheerful land of our fathers to be the abode of too much cheerless, gloomy poverty, and sullen indignation!"

The editor of the National Gazette doubts whether the remonstrances of Lord Durham will 'be in the least efficacious with the Russian court, which has always gone straight and strenuously forward in the accomplishment of its purposes, regardless of threats, blandishments, or distant dangers of any kind.' It has, however, been very confidently declared by a leading British journal, that it was British remonstrance which prevented the occupation of Constantinople by the Russian army. We are inclined to believe this fact, because the sudden and unexpected pause of the invaders, when the prize was in their grasp, cannot otherwise be reasonably explained. Moreover, the autocrat's ports and trade are at the mercy of the British navy. The Black Sea and the Baltic could alike be shut upon him. Nicholas may not be a very penetrating statesman, but he has probably heard the old maxim, that 'he who has the empire of the sea, has the empire of the land.' We may add, as encouragement to hope for the Poles, that the Reform Question, as likely to influence the foreign policy of England, was looked to by the Three Powers with acute interest.—*Balt. Pat.*

Improved Steam Engine.—The "Sheffield Iris" states that a great improvement in the steam engine has been recently made by Mr. George Rennoldson, of South Shields. The engine has three cylinders from one boiler, with the connecting rods on a triangular crank, so that while one piston is moving upwards another is going down, and another passing the centre, the pistons following each other in a regular division of time, and completely balancing each other in a regular division of time, and completely balancing each other, as forms weight and pressure are concerned, the shafts of course moving upon a smaller triangular crank. This engine has nearly as complete an equability and uniformity of motion as it is possible to procure from a rotatory engine. The necessity of a fly-wheel is altogether superseded. It is so steady in its motion, indeed, as hardly to affect the frame in which it stands, and makes so little noise that it would scarcely be known to be at work, were it not seen to be so. Such an engine must necessarily be of great use in steam boats, in cotton factories, and in those manufactories of Birmingham and Sheffield where fine metal-work is wrought. An engine of this description will go in less bounds than those of the ordinary construction. A space of five feet four inches by seven feet nine inches will hold one from fifteen to fifty horse power; and engines of twenty horse power on this plan may be set within a frame five feet square. The present is a high pressure engine, but a very slight alteration would give it the condensing principle. From the great power it possesses, however, at comparatively a very light pressure of steam, it appears to be quite as secure as any condensing engine could be made.—*London New Monthly Magazine.*

An article in the last number of the London New Monthly Magazine contains the following passage on the ultimate effect of steam conveyance and Railroads in Great Britain. 'The lapse of half a century will, there is little doubt, more than realize the writer's predictions; and we may be permitted to predict, even with greater certainty, that in the same space of time a still more wonderful developement of wealth, resources, and facilities, will be made in the United States by the same magical combination of steam power and Railroads. Here, the field for this developement is unbounded, and under the influence of our free and happy institutions, the genius, enterprize, and perseverance of our countrymen will never be permitted to rest until its most distant points are explored, and enjoy the benefits of the general improvement.—*Balt. Amer.*

"There seems little doubt that steam carriages and Railroads will, in less than fifty years, have entirely superseded the present means of conveyance. The obvious consequence is the greater rapidity of traveling, as well as greater security; but there are others of an important character.—The diminution of the cost of carriage will equalize the value of land and its produce in every part of the country; no one will go into Wales for economy, for prices will be as low as at Hampstead. The capital is considered to have a market extending in a circle round it, whose radius is from fifty to sixty miles. The circle will be multiplied in some directions seven-fold, so that the *Wen* will cease to be a curse. 'Treasures will start up under the feet of some men. A fishery that was not worth three pounds, may become worth three thousand. In steam conveyance the safety of the passengers is the only limit of speed. What, then, will be the rate of traveling for a car-go that runs no risk? We may expect mackerel from Brighton in an hour; the cart returning with a load of sugar, salt, or slate, in the same time.—Farmers, who are the most timid of good people, and about the most short-sighted, cry out that horses will cease; that is very doubtful—they may be in still greater demand; but should draught horses cease to be, what then? Fewer oats will be wanted, and more wheat may be grown for men, or more turnips for sheep."

From the Baltimore American.

A late London paper contains the following remarks of our ingenious countryman, Perkins, in reference to steamboat explosions. All the lights that can be brought to bear on a subject so much involved in the obscurity of doubt and uncertainty, but in which the community generally is nevertheless so directly interested, are really acceptable; and no individual, perhaps, is more competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject than the one in question, whose life, it is emphatically remarked, has been devoted to the study of the nature and properties of steam.

"It appears to be a well established fact that the caloric of steam, at a given density, is a constant quantity when in contact with water. This is undoubtedly the case, if the steam is properly generated; but if any part of the boiler, which contains the steam, is suffered to get a higher temperature than the water contained in it, from want of a sufficient supply of water, the steam will receive an excess of caloric, and become supersaturated steam, without adding any available power thereto. In some recent experiments, I have heated steam to a temperature (viz. 1,200) that would have given to it all the power which steam is capable of exerting, (viz. nearly 60,000 lbs. to the square inch,) if it had had its full quantum of water. Yet the indicator showed a pressure of less than 5 atmospheres. Having satisfied myself, by repeated experiments, as to the certainty of this curious fact, the thought struck me that if heated water was injected suddenly into this mass of supersaturated steam, the effect would be instantly to form highly elastic steam—the strength of which would depend upon the temperature of the supersaturated steam, and the temperature and the quantity of water injected. To ascertain the truth of this theory, I made the following experiments:—The generator was filled with water, and heated to about 500 degrees. The pressure valve being loaded at 70 atmospheres, it prevented the water from expanding into steam. The receiver which was destitute of both water and steam, being heated to about 1,200 degrees, a small quantity of water was injected into the generator with the forcing pump, which forced out from under a generator, into the receiver, a corresponding quantity, and this instantly flashed into steam, which, from its having ignited the hemp that covered the steam-pipe, ten feet from the generator, must have been at a temperature of at least 800 degrees; but from want of water to give it its necessary density, the indicator showed a pressure of only about 5 atmospheres. Whether the pressure of the steam, which was rushing through the steam-pipe, was 5 or 100 atmospheres, the steam-pipe kept up at the high temperature before mentioned; undoubtedly owing to the steam being supersaturated with caloric. The pump was now made to inject a much larger quantity of heated water; and the indicator in an instant showed a pressure of from 50 to 60 atmospheres. It soon expanded (the throttle valve being partially opened) to the former pressure of about 5 atmospheres. The water was injected again; and again the indicator was observed to oscillate, at each stroke of the pump, from 4 to between 40 and 100 atmospheres, according to the quantity of water injected—clearly showing that, at the reduced pressure, there was a great redundance and loss of heat with little elastic force. It soon occurred to me, that here may be traced the true cause of the tremendous explosions which suddenly take place in low as well as high pressure boilers. There are many instances where, an instant before one of these terrific explosions had taken place, the engine labored—showing evidently a decrease of power in the steam. To illustrate the theory of sudden explosions, let us suppose the feed pipe, or pump of a boiler, to be choked. In this case the water would soon get below some parts of the boiler, which should be constantly covered with water, thus leaving them to become heated to a much higher temperature than the water; the steam being now in contact with the heated metal, readily takes up the heat, and becomes supercharged with caloric. Since caloric will not descend in water, it cannot be taken up by it when above its surface. The steam thus supersaturated, will heat the upper surface of the boiler, in some cases red hot: and ignite coals, or any other combustible matter, which may be in contact with it. Now if steam in this state could be supplied with heated water, as was the case in the experiment beforementioned, the result may be readily anticipated. Let the same cause continue which cut off the supply of water from the boiler, until it shall no longer be able from its diminished quantity, to lie on the bottom of the boiler: then, all at once, like the boiling over of an overheated pot, the heated water will rush up into, and be immediately taken up in this mass of supersaturated steam. Thus having suddenly acquired a sufficient density, by the addition of heated water, it will become steam of immense power, and will as suddenly explode—no safety valve being calculated to guard against this rapid generation of high steam."

A curious animal, the *Tapir*, has recently been brought to this country, from South America, and is to be exhibited in Boston. The editors of the *Courier* of that city furnish their readers with the following description of it.—*Balt. Pat.*

"The Tapir bears some resemblance to the Hog; in the structure of its bones it resembles the Rhinoceros. With some slight exceptions, it is entirely a deep brown color, verging to black. It is a very strong, thick set beast. Its body is very poorly off for hair, which is short, thin and close pressed. On the back of the neck is a thick crest, ornamented with some stiff, dark hairs, by the way of mane. The eyes are small, and of a dull lead color, and its tail is a mere trifle. The head is very long, and the nose and upper lip are extended into a sort of moveable proboscis, which is useful in helping him to his meals.

His most common food is vegetable, and consists of such shoots, buds, and wild fruits as he can come by with a due regard to his own convenience. When very hungry, he will eat every thing. Of the nitrous earth of Paraguay he is extravagantly fond: and if killed in the forest, ten to one you will find his skin lined with pieces of wood, clay, bones and small stones.

The Tapir is remarkable for his muscle, and his skin, from its thickness and strength, has been well called his coat of mail. These advantages enable him to make his way through the forest with great ease.

This creature is frequently hunted by the Indians for the sake of his skin and flesh. He is some times taken with the lasso, but in that case a cord is required of considerable strength. A furious bull may be caught in a noose that the Tapir would snap with a single effort. The most common mode of procuring them is to imitate their sharp whistle, and in this mode, to attract them within the range of the huntsman's shot. Poisoned arrows are used for this purpose, by the natives. Another plan is to watch with dogs by the Tapir's path, and to intercept him in his passage to the water. Notwithstanding some of his uncleanly habits, he is very fond of this element, and indulges himself every morning in a cold bath. The dogs, however, are frequently worsted; and if the Tapir succeeds in reaching the river, they usually come off second best.

It is said that, these animals may easily be tamed, and somewhat domesticated. In the menageries they are uniformly quiet and well behaved. In the streets of Cayenne, as M. Sonnine tells us, a number of Tapirs may be seen, in as tame a state as any of the inhabitants. They walk about the town, pay a visit to the neighboring woods, and return in the evening to be fed at their usual residences. They are fond, he says, of being noticed, recognise their master, follow him about, and give him various tokens of attachment. The same writer thinks that "with care and attention, they might be made serviceable as beasts of burthen."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1832.

CORRECTION.—In our last paper, in the extract from the Brownsville Intelligencer, we have the following sentence, in relation to the law for the improvement of the Monongahela.—'Congress aware of its importance, passed a law to that effect, *if* it received the signature and became a law,' &c. The *if* was erroneously introduced, the law was actually signed by the President.

A SIGN.—It is stated that there are, in the National Republican Association of Young men of Allegheny county, one hundred and seven members, of whom not more than seven are in favor of Wolf. Of the twelve who voted against the resolutions in favor of Ritner, on Wednesday, six at least have determined, upon mature reflection, to abide by the decision of the majority.

DAVID LYNCH.—We admire, though we cannot approve, the boldness with which this man urges the cause of his *native state*, and the perseverance with which he advocates his *own interests*.—The destruction of the United States' Bank, in Philadelphia, would, in the first place, gratify Mr. Lynch's pride, by giving his native city, N. York, the control of the currency, and would, also, by the consequent distress and embarrassment, greatly increase his *own business as an auctioneer*.

We are not at all surprized that Mr. Lynch should endeavor to persuade the mechanics and laborers of the country to approve a measure which, if sustained, may bring many of them to distress, and put hundreds of dollars into his own pocket, but we would be greatly surprised if they would listen to his persuasions.

PUBLIC MEETING.—We received, but too late for this paper, the proceedings of the National Republicans at a meeting held at George Beale's, on the 5th instant—they shall appear in our next.

One resolution declares that they will support Clay and Sergeant for the Presidentship and Vice Presidentship, "unless it shall appear that we can more certainly effect the defeat of General Jackson by uniting on some other candidate."

Another resolution expresses their determination, "most heartily to support *Joseph Ritner* for the office of Governor.

We incline to think that matters are going on badly for Governor Wolf, in Washington county; we judge so from the ill temper displayed by the editor of the Examiner. Nothing but a most vexatious state of affairs could induce the usually courteous editor of that paper to use such language towards us as is introduced into his last paper—'Consummate impudence,' 'base slander,' are the terms applied to us for an article in our paper of the 28th ult. Our offence was the application of the word 'traitors' to those editors in Pennsylvania who now denounce and calumniate the Bank of the United States.—Had we no reason for the use of this word? Let the following statement answer. It is but *three* months since the legislature of Pennsylvania, with a *unanimous* voice, declared 'that the *speedy renewal* of the Charter of the United States' Bank was *essential* to the general welfare;' this resolution was approved by Governor Wolf, by the almost unanimous voice of the press of Pennsylvania, by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the people. *Now* the whole host of the editors, who hold offices under Governor Wolf, join in the Southern clamor against the Bank.

The anti-tariff men of the south see very clearly the truth and force of the declaration of our legislature, 'that connected as the *prosperity of agriculture and manufactures* are with the successful financial operations and *sound currency of the country*, we view the *speedy rechartering* of the Bank as of *vital importance* to the *public welfare*.' They therefore labor most strenuously to prevent the *speedy* rechartering of the Bank, and the Wolf papers of this State, with one voice, join the anti-tariffmen in this most unworthy effort.—For thus joining with the anti-tariff men of the south, in their endeavors to destroy the Bank, and to prostrate our manufactures, we denounced, and will continue to denounce, every Pennsylvania editor as a 'traitor.' Not as a 'traitor' under the Constitution of the United States, 'by levying war against the country,' but a traitor who has betrayed the trust reposed in every editor—that he will advocate the interests of the State and the Union.—The anti-tariff men aim to destroy the Bank, as one great step towards the prostration of our manufactures, and many of our Pennsylvania editors co-operate with them. Is not this a betrayal, a base betrayal, of the confidence reposed in them?

The following sentence, from the article in the Examiner, coming as it does from a "whole hog" advocate of General Jackson, deserves to be republished:

"It (the Gazette) also avows the high-toned *Aristocratic* or *Tory Doctrine*, that Governor Wolf ought to have 'intimated' to such officers 'that he could not permit them to hold offices' while they are opposed to the Bank."

So this editor, who has approved every act of General Jackson, who has defended the removal of honest and able men, merely because they thought Mr. Adams an abler and better man than his competitor, now denounces as Aristocratic our suggestion that Mr. Wolf ought to have "intimated" to his office holders that he could not permit them to fatten on the *public treasure*, while they were co-operating with the anti-tariff men of the south against the *public welfare*."

It seems that, in the eyes of Mr. Grayson, the fame of 'the greatest and the best,' the man 'born to command,' is more sacred than the welfare of the whole manufacturing community. It is perfectly '*Republican*,' in the view of the editor of the Examiner, to dismiss from office men who doubt the infallibility of General Jackson, but '*Aristocratic*' to 'intimate' to editors that they must not endeavor to injure the mechanics and laborers of our country.—In the estimation of our neighbor, the *fame* of Gen. Jackson is a matter of infinite importance, but the welfare and comfort of the industrious portion of our community are viewed as very small matters.

Extract of a letter to the Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, dated Bank of Baltimore, August 29, 1832.

"We have reason to believe that large quantities of counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of this Bank may be attempted to be circulated in the west, and other parts of the country, some having recently made their appearance in this city. They are remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive the most experienced, unless closely scrutinized. The only distinctions between the counterfeit and genuine, worth noticing are, that the filling up and signature of the Cashier are stiff and rather clumsy: the signature of the President is an admirable imitation. In the left hand margin of the genuine Fives, the word *Five* is surrounded with a circle of bold white dots, which are scarcely, if at all, perceptible in the counterfeit; in the word *Baltimore*, on the right hand margin, the letter O in the counterfeit is but half finished. All of the counterfeits that have been seen here are dated April 15, 1829, and made payable to J. Coleman."

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the National Republican Young Men's Association of Allegheny county, held in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, the following Preamble and Resolutions were, after full consideration, adopted, and ordered to be published in all the papers of the State friendly to the cause.

Whereas, Andrew Jackson, the present President of the United States, was elected to the office, which he now holds, through gratitude for his military services in the victory of New Orleans: the people falling into the manifest error of supposing that a succesful General must possess capacity for civil Rule, or in other words, that a soldier must be a Statesman; and, whereas, this notion was artfully cherished for selfish purposes by designing men, and whereas, General Jackson has shown himself the agent of a party, instead of the President of a great people: has made the support of his personal pretensions the requisite for office; has removed meritorious officers for opinion's sake; has acted on a principle of proscription, odious to the last degree: has shown himself not only totally incapable of comprehending the true character of our political system, but madly bent on opposing its settled policy and its permanent interests; has set up his own will in opposition to the solemn decision of co-ordinate branches of the government; has attacked the Judiciary; exercised unconstitutional power, and expressed and acted out doctrines derogatory to our national character, and incompatible with the well being and stability of the Republic; Therefore, it behooves every citizen to lay aside all political feelings which do not embrace the welfare of the whole Union, and concur with his fellows in all proper measures to prevent the re-election of Andrew Jackson; in supporting the Constitution, and in asserting the dignity and purity of our national character.

And, whereas, Pennsylvania took the lead in electing General Jackson to the Presidency, she owes it to herself and to the country to do all in her power to atone for the error thus committed.

And, whereas, the vote for Governor will have a strong influence on the election of the Electoral Ticket; and whereas, George Wolf, the present Governor, was elected by the friends of Gen. Jackson, and is supported by them; and whereas, he has made the support of General Jackson a requisite for office, thereby making adherence to a man a political qualification; and whereas, the supporters of Joseph Ritner agree with us in the views they entertain of national policy, and of constitutional doctrine, therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the National Republicans of this state to yield their hearty support to the election of Joseph Ritner as Governor of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE A. COOK, *President.*
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, *Vice President.*
J. P. JUDSON, *Secretary.*

ITEMS.

Cuba.—The following calculation is furnished by a very intelligent merchant of Havanna, as the probable amount of population up to January, 1832.

Whites,	340,000
Free Blacks,	120,000
Slaves,	310,000—770,000

A letter from Vienna, estimates the number of deaths by cholera in the Austrian dominions at 400,000, viz:—220,000 in Hungary, 100,000 in Galicia, 80,000 in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria.

Important Intelligence.—The brig Cedric, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, from Antwerp, was bound to St. Ubes, but on arriving off that port on the 21st July, was boarded from one of Don Pedro's squadron, and notified of the blockade of the ports of Portugal. Her register was endorsed, and the vessel ordered off. The Captain was informed that Don Pedro had possession of all the north of Portugal, and the greater part of the squadron were in the Tagus, blockading Lisbon.

The Cass County, (Indiana) Times, on the President's rejection of the Bank Bill, has the following remarks:

'This is a measure which proves an undaunted resolution in our President, to act for the general good of his *subjects!!!*'

Mark that, gentle reader! for the good of his *subjects*. The editor of this paper is one of the disciples of the 'exclusive republican' school, which denounces all who are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson as federalists, aristocrats, monarchists, &c., and yet designates the People of the U. States as the President's *subjects*.—*Louis. Herald.*

The Washington Globe affirms that 'the wish of the Nullifiers of South Carolina is centered in a Southern confederacy—a secession from the Union; and they wish to make the Tariff the means of effecting that object.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Canal.—The Louisville and Portland Canal is now open: depth of water, 10 feet. The Steamboat Splendid passed through to day from Portland.—*Louisville Herald, Aug.* 29.

We saw letters received in the city yesterday, stating that Mr. Bynum, editor of the Greenville Sentinel, who fought a duel with Mr. Perry, editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, on 16th inst. (Aug.) died on the night of the 19th, in great agony, of the wound received on that occasion.—*Chas. Gaz.*

The question of the adoption of a State Government, is to be submitted to the people of Michigan Territory, at their election in October next.

President Jackson was born on the 15th of March 1767, and consequently will be 66 years old in March next.

An electoral ticket has been nominated in the state of Mississippi, pledged to vote for candidates for President and Vice President, known to be in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States' Bank.

Partial returns of the late elections are published in the Mississippi papers, by which it appears that the people of that state intend to permit spitting member to Congress, Plummer to remain at home.—In six counties heard from, Gulon has received 2,533 votes; and Plummer 2,339.—*N. O. Argus of Aug.* 16.

Indiana Election.—The election in Indiana has resulted in a victory to the National Republicans. The last received Wabash Courier gives returns from all the counties but four. The result is as follows:

National Republican Senators,	22	58
do. Representatives,	36	
Jackson Senators,	8	42
do. Representatives,	34	
Majority for Clay,		16

Important Renunciation.—Ex-Lt. Jackson Governor Pitcher, M. C. from Washington county, N. Y., has authorised it to be made known that he shall support the Antimasonic ticket: "For," he adds, "no honorable man could have stayed at Washington the last winter and not have been convinced of the utter incompetency of Andrew Jackson for the situation he now fills."—*N. Y. Whig.*

The Plague of Fiery Serpents.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Bassorah, the 24th of August, 1831, and received in Calcutta by an Armenian gentleman: 'Almost every country in these regions of the globe has been visited by a dreadful visitation of Providence. You must have been long before this, informed of the many calamities that have befallen the devoted city of Bagdad, and the places adjacent to it—News has been received from Hanadan or the ancient Ecbatana, of the occurrence of another natural calamity in that place. The city is described to be literally infested with a species of fiery serpents, the bite of which is followed by immediate madness, which in the course of a very short time, terminates in the death of the sufferer. The streets of the town are said to be choked with dead bodies, which are fed upon by dogs and jackalls. The inhabitants are seized with consternation and trepidation, not knowing where to fly from the anger of the Almighty.'—*India Gazette.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 4th instant, by the Reverend Wesley Browning, Mr. ALEXANDER HAY, to Miss JANE H. HUBLEY, both of this city.

At Cincinnati, on Monday, the 3d September, inst., by the Rev. Samuel Johnston, GEORGE WATSON, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to Miss SARAH ANN, youngest daughter of the late Col. Bernard Hubley, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, (the 29th ult.) at Willow Grove, near Philadelphia, in the 67th year of his age, CHARLES McALESTER, of that city, late President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of William Montgomery, late of Ross township, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, for settlement.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
Administrators.

September 7, 1832.—4t.

30 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
60 bbls. Molasses;
600 Arkansas and Rio Grande Hides;
100 New Orleans Salted Hides;
3 Casks Superior Whale Oil;
15 bbls. do. Tanner's do.

A few Cannisters Superior Superior Sporting Powder, &c. On hand and for sale by

LITTLE & HAYS,
Sept. 7.—w3t. *No. 3, Market street.*

DRAKE ON CHOLERA.

A PRACTICAL Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera; designed both for the Profession and the People: by Daniel Drake, M. D., of Cincinnati. Just received and for sale by

JOHN J. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. September 7, 1832.—6t.

E. A. BROWN

INVITES the attention of *all* who wish to purchase Dry Goods cheap, by the piece or package, to a handsome and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which he is now receiving from the Eastern cities, and opening at his Store, No. 92 Wood street.

As this city is still free from the pestilence that is raging in other places, those who do not like to go where they may meet it, for goods, will do well to examine this market. *Now is the time for bargain.* Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1832.—w6t

SARATOGA WATER.

FRESH from the Springs. Just received and for sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

August 24.—3t.

The State of Mississippi, } In the Circuit Court of
Adams County. } said County.

WM. W. ROBINSON, }
vs. } Attachment for $355 88 cts.
JOHN MUNCE, }

'IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Munce, is a non-resident of this State, and that his late residence was in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania—It is Ordered that all further proceedings in this cause be stayed, for the period of six months, from this date; and, that publication be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in the said city of Pittsburgh, in the State aforesaid, once a week, for the space of two months successively; that, unless the said John Munce appear, put in special bail, and plead to the action aforesaid, on or before the fourth day of the next November Term of this Court, Judgment, by default, will be rendered against him, and the estate attached sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and costs of suit.'

I certify the above to be a correct extract from the minutes of said Court.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the city of Natchez, this 11th day of June, A. D., 1832.

H. K. MOSS, *Clerk.*

August 31, 1832.—w2m

CHEESE.

THE Subscribers wish to contract to deliver, in Beaver or Pittsburgh, from five to fifteen tons Western Reserve Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

July 31.—6w

COMMISSION LEATHER WAREHOUSE, AND CAP MANUFACTORY.

JOHN BLAIR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, in No. 20, Wood street, in the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Howard & Rodgers, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of Mens' and Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur Caps, made of the best materials, and well adapted for Merchants and others, and sold cheaper than at any other establishment in the United States, for good payments, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

N. B.—All Leather consigned to his care will be duly attended to, and he hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ *Wanted*—a few young women who can sew well, will obtain employment at the above business.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1832.—w3mis.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM WHITAKER, Esq. deceased.—All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscribers.

MARY WHITAKER, *Executrix.*
JAMES WHITAKER *Executor.*

August 28, 1832.—w3ti

Allegheny County, ss.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS,

PASSED at the Sessions of the Legislature for 1831-32, have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

Prothonotary's Office, } Aug. 28.—w3t.
August 24, 1832. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to OLIVER ORMSBY, deceased, late of St. Clair township, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Those having claims, will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

H. M. WATTS,
CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrators.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1832.—6t.

WASHINGTON HALL STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Market Street,

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

THIS Large and Commodious House, formerly kept by George A. Dohrman, adjoining the public square, has undergone a thorough repair: it now contains thirty rooms, and several fine parlors for families, and is fitted up with entire new furniture.

The subscriber now offers his best efforts to afford comforts to all who may please to favor him with their custom, and assures the public that his Bar and Table will be well supplied, and his stable, which is large, will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler, and his charges reasonable.

There is a Daily Line of Stages which leaves this house for Ashtabula, on lake Erie, by way of Knoxville, Wellsville, Lisbon, &c., of first rate houses and coaches—there is also a fine line of four horse mail coaches leaves here for Zanesville, by the way of Cadiz and Cambridge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and also one for Wooster, by the way of Philadelphia; and one for Cleaveland, by the way of Canton, every Thursday; also, a daily line to Pittsburgh, after the arrival of the Mail Boat from Wheeling, equal to any for good coaches, houses, and careful drivers.—Travelers going any of the above routes will do well to come this way, as I flatter myself they will not be disappointed. Seats may be taken at this office for any of the above lines. Passengers coming in the Pittsburgh or Wooster lines, will be brought to this house, by giving directions to the drivers. N. HUTCHINS.

July 24, 1832.—3m

Pittsburgh Seminary FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

LIGHT and Dark, Red and Blue Frostings;
London Blue Mass;
Superior Slippery Elm, Flor.;
Oil Copaivi, in bulk;
Aromatic Salts;
Hair Powder;
Powder Puffs;
Maccassar Oil,
Bear's Oil;
Oil Roses;

And a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Just received, and offered low for Cash, at the Esculapius Drug Store of

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., & Co.,
Fourth street, opposite U. S. Bank.

July 17—w2m

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—All the Material Facts of the History and Treatment of the *Epidemic*, i.e. *Cholera*, from its first appearance in Judea, in 1817, down to the present time. By John Bell, M. D., and Dr. Francis Condie, M. D.

Practical Observations on *Cholera Asphyxia*: by James B. Kirk, M. D.

Winslow's Essay on the Nature, Symptoms, and treatment of *Asiatic Cholera*.

A Report on Spasmodic Cholera, prepared by direction of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Sylva Americana, or description of the Forest Trees of the United States: by D. J. Browne.

Young Lady's Own Book. For sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
Aug. 31.—3t. *No. 73 Wood street.*

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

may 25, 1832.—6mw*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, near East Liberty, a Dark Red, or Brindled Cow, with a little white on her bag; large horns; about six years old, and gives a small quantity of milk.

The owner can have her again, by proving his property, and paying all charges.

JOHN GRAY.

August 31, 1832.—3tw*

PITTSBURGH

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

August 7—tf

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES of the Early Ages By Horace Smith, Esq., Author of Zillah, Brambletye House, &c. &c.

And, also, The Percey Anecdotes, revised edition; to which is added a valuable collection of American Anecdotes, Original and Select; illustrated with 11 fine Portraits; 2 volumes in 1 volume, 8vo. printed on fine paper; together with all the New Works.

Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 41 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. August 28, 1832.—10t.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously*.

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D.; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.: O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir: Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	3,500	3,500
15	1,000	15,000
15	500	7,500
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,880
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 28, 1832.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL—on accommodating terms—ten lots, fronting on Hand Street, each lot 20 feet in front, and 60 feet deep.

Persons wishing to purchase, will view the situation, and judge for themselves.

☞The best title will be given.

JAMES SPEER.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1832.—tf

MAPLE SUGAR, AND WHITE FISH:

A FEW barrels of each—received and for sale by TASSEY & CHURCH.

Aug. 17, 1832.—w3t

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 8th day Sept. 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	3,500	3,500
15	1000	15,000
15	500	7,500
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,880
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 31, 1832.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse. No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,

No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

SHEAR STEEL,

MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,

June 19—3mo. Pittsburgh.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, I·3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,

No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

march 27, 1832.—6m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1830—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1834.—tf